

"To care for him who has borne the battle, and for his widow and orphans."

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JOHN McILROY, Editor.

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NOTICE.

When you send in your subscription

always state whether renewal or new subscriber.

When you renew from another post

office give former address as well.

When change of address is desired be

sure to give former address.

Naturally, Gompers now denies hav-

ing asked Hearst to support Bryan. We

expected this.

How would it work to raise a cam-

paign fund by licensing those who want

to speak or write poetry?

The astonishment still grows that

men who find it impossible to believe

the Bible, and it is so easy to believe any

other old thing, or new one.

It must come rather hard on the

Oyster Bay folks to sink back into the

shadows, with the lime lights playing

on Hot Springs and Lincoln.

Possibly Mr. Roosevelt may change

his plan, if Castro continues to grow

cheerier, and take passage for Ven-

ezuela.

Bryan is only going to publish the

names of all contributors of \$10,000

and more. This will cut out the name

of the editor of The National Tribune.

They say that the New York Amer-

ican costs Hearst from \$5,000 to \$7,000

a day, and that he is losing heaps

of money on it every year.

The firing of the big guns in Fort

Hamilton caused \$20,000 damage to

the residences in the rear, by concussion.

They must be built on the Old

Harper's Ferry model.

They have nervous pickets in Par-

aguay, too. They fired three shots at

United States Minister O'Brien as he

was approaching camp on a mission of

peace.

Milwaukee will henceforth use auto-

mobiles for all municipal vehicles ex-

cept fire engines. In daily cost and

general efficiency they are everywhere

superior to the horse-drawn vehicles.

Which, do you suppose, jarred Hob-

son most? His treatment by the Den-

ver Convention or Roosevelt's adding

him to his gallery of blank prevarica-

tors?

The Connecticut man who recently

received a shock of 11,000 volts of elec-

tricity without injury, would seem to be

an excellent subject upon which to try

the first exposure of a sheath skirt.

Debs threatens to flood the country

with 5,000 speakers, who will address

the people from truck wagons and soap

boxes. Good. This will keep many

men at home at night, as the only

way to avoid them.

The Filipino is not universally popu-

lar with the Americans residing in

Manila, and the latter do not accept

Sec. Taft's designation of him as "a lit-

tle brown brother." They have a song,

the refrain of which is:

"He may be a brother to Wm. H. Taft,

But he ain't no friend o' mine."

### PENNSYLVANIA "DUTCH."

Editor National Tribune: In your issue of July 9 you say, "The thrifty German dissenter who had migrated to this country." Were they not mostly descended from those whose migration was forced by their avaricious ruler, who sold them like cattle to George III., and either as prisoners or deserters they remained in Pennsylvania? Some of them were good farmers and good citizens. Other some were—well, let the following recollection of occurrences after Gettysburg's third day had defeated Lee tell: An officer of the Union troops, passing by a comfortable brick house near the road, saw a number of soldiers crowding around a man who was selling pies at his front gate and taking the men's money, 50 cents for a pie. The officer upbraided the man for his avarice in sharp language:

"What kind of a robber are you who can take the money of these hungry men? You are a thief, and you are fighting for three days to protect you and your property, and thousands of whose com- pany he unbentured out here on the bat- tlefield, and you are now taking 10 times the value of your pies from these hungry men?"

"Get a rope and hang the—thief to a limb of his own tree," shouted the officer.

"None of that, boys," said the officer. "The man has a right to sell pies for what he can get, but you all ought to know better than to pay 10 times the worth of them. This man's avarice has got the better of his sense. Let his neighbors know what he has done, and they will care of him. Go on, else- where, and you will find the people generally are doing all they can to give food and coffee and whatever they may find to express their gratitude and good will."

A citizen passing heard the talk, and volunteered his indignation. "He sold pies to the soldiers did he? D—n him, he would be permitted to stay in this neighborhood." I learned afterward that he was compelled to sell out and leave.

Different from this was the action of one of the same "thrifty German dis- senters." He had the desire to do good to the soldiers, and had written off in his laborious way a number of recipes (his "Dutch hex") to save the boys from evil, one of which, taking me aside, he gave me with such an air of satisfaction that I could not disturb his ignorant faith, but received it with all solemnity due his belief in such miracu- lous preservation, and thanked him. I send you a copy of it:

"Christ Jesus be before me, behind me, beside me, above me, below me and all around me, and protect me (name) from shooting, sticking, cutting, throwing, striking, fire and water, and by all manner of evil that may befall me this day and forever, in the name of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost."

This was to be memorized and recited mentally, and was a sure protection against all harm. The 91st Psalm was to be read occasionally at convenient times. He was one in whom the old Hanoverian superstitions were yet alive in Anno Domini 1863.—W. G. Le Duc, Hastings, Minn.

Gen. Le Duc is in error in assuming that a considerable portion of the so-called "Pennsylvania Dutch" are de- scended from the Hessians. Our re- membrance is that altogether the Hes- sians whom the corrupt and worthless Frederick II., Elector of Hesse Cassel, hired to the English did not amount to over 12,000. Only a portion of these were taken prisoners, and these were distributed in various cantonnements at Carlisle, Pa., Winchester, Pa., and else- where. The greater part of these pris- oners, as well as the deserters of whom Gen. Le Duc speaks, remained in this country, but after all they could have been but a very small percentage of the population. The Germanic popula- tion of Pennsylvania is due to entirely its different causes. In the first place, the "Pennsylvania Dutch" are not Dutch at all, and there were never more than a few Dutch settled in the State. They were Germans, or what used to be known as "High Dutch" in contradis- tinction to Low Dutch.

Our forefathers in Great Britain knew but three kinds of foreigners on the Continent. These were Spaniards, French and the Dutch living in Holland, just across the English Channel. There- fore, they called everybody who did not speak either French or Spanish "Dutch."

The Germanic population of Pennsylv- ania is largely due to the religious wars and persecutions of the 17th and 18th centuries, and these sent two classes of immigrants in great numbers into Pennsylvania, western Maryland, Virginia and the Mohawk Valley in New York. These two classes were di- vided by educational and social lines. One class were the Lutherans, who were on the same intellectual and social plane as the Presbyterians who settled so largely in New England, New York and the back country of Virginia, North Carolina and Georgia. Like them, they were a strong, virile, pugacious race, who at home had been farmers, manu- facturers, mechanics, shopkeepers and professional men. They were of the same grade as the Huguenots, and formed the middle class. They brought printing presses, educational tendencies and skill in all the arts into Pennsylv- ania, as the Presbyterians and Huguenots did into the Colonies where they settled.

The other class was the more illiterate peasant class, made up almost wholly of farm laborers, and who are to-day represented by the Dunkards, Amish, Mennonites and similar divisions of the German Baptists.

That is, when the Reformation came the Protestants overthrew the mass of tradition and teaching which the Ro- man Catholics had built up. The Lu- therans, Huguenots and Calvinists sub- stituted for this a system of their own built upon their interpretation of the Scriptures. This, as before stated, was generally accepted by the middle class in the cities and villages and by the smaller landholders. On the other hand, the more strictly peasant class de- veloped a religious movement which re- jected the Lutheran, Calvinistic and Huguenot doctrines as they had the Roman Catholic. These, who are for convenience classed under the head of Anabaptists, held to the exact letter of the Scriptures, and rejected every- thing not found in them.

The family names of these so-called "Dutch" indicate their differences from the Lutheran class, we have such names as Rittenhouse, Pennypacker, Hartnuff, Hulsekropper, and Muehlen- berg in Pennsylvania, Zollinger in Ten- nessee, Riddleberger in Virginia, and Longstreet in Georgia. The peasant of German Baptist class had such names as Funk, Jost, Schulz, Pfingst, Schwa- zer, generally monosyllables.

The Palatinate in Germany was not only strongly Lutheran, but it afforded a refuge for the Huguenots who were

expelled from France on account of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. It was one of the richest and best-tilled parts of Germany, but it was marked for the vengeance of Louis XIV., and from 1674 until 1689 it was cruelly rav- aged by French soldiers. The people left the country in great numbers, go- ing to England, North Carolina, Pen- nsylvania and Virginia. In 1710 between 3,000 and 4,000 "Palatines," as they were called, settled in Columbia and Ulster Counties, New York, becoming what were afterwards known as the "Mohawk Dutch."

They went in still greater numbers into Pennsylvania, and it is estimated that within a comparatively short time over 100,000 took up homes principally in Lancaster, York, Franklin, Cumber- land, Berks, Schuylkill and Lehigh Coun- ties. Beside those who came from the Palatinate there were others from Ba- varia, Switzerland, Alsace and Saxony. These all spoke dialects belonging to the High German language, and they have certain linguistic peculiarities dif- fering them from the other dialects, and the language which was preserved in their religious publications, hymns and theological works bears the same relation to modern German that the old dialects in Great Britain bear to modern English.

The next important influx of Germans into Pennsylvania came thru the great religious awakening which swept thru the lower classes of Germans in the 17th and 18th centuries. The Lutheran Church had suffered the same spiritual decadence that the Roman Catholic and Episcopal Churches were exhibit- ing, and which is inevitable in any State church. Religion had become formal, a matter of routine, with the ecclesi- astical machinery being devoted to get- ting money from the people, and the min- istry filled up by men who went into it simply to make a living.

The peasantry had always been more or less separated in belief and ideas from the middle class, and they took eagerly to the teaching of Menno- Simons, John of Leyden, Alexander Mack and others who taught that the Holy Bible was the only rule and guide of faith and practice, that everything that was necessary for man to know could be found in its pages, and all teachings and doctrines beyond it were man-made and should be discarded. Out of this grew the innumerable divisions and denominations known as Anabap- tists, Mennonites, Dunkards, Amish, and so on, indefinitely. They at once came into collision with the ruling church, and in their earlier history were guilty of many senseless excesses and outrages in what were called the "peasant wars" and Anabaptist wars. From these dis- turbances came a vigorous doctrine of peace and nonviolence approximat- ing them to the Quakers, while in all other respects they are Baptists, and from their agitation has sprung the Baptist Church. They were forced out of the country in great numbers, and many of them left voluntarily rather than violate their tenet against bearing arms. Many thousands went to Russia under the promise that they would be given peace and not required to serve in the army. When universal conscrip- tion was established in Russia in 1871 they left that country and came to this.

The first settlement of the Mennonites was made in Pennsylvania, near Phila- delphia, in 1683, to accept William Penn's offer of religious liberty and peace. As a rule, however, the Men- nonites and Dunkards preferred the central and western portions of Pennsylv- ania, and drifted down the moun- tains into the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia.

It will be seen that Gen. Le Duc's conclusion as to the Pennsylvania Dutch being descended in any considerable number from the Hessians has slender historical basis. There was probably not one Hessian in every 10,000 Ger- mans who settled in the United States.

While no meaner, stinger man can be found than a Pennsylvania "Dutch- man" when he starts out to be mean and stingy, yet a mean stingy Scotch- man, Irishman or Englishman will run a dead heat with him, and if they were all shaken up in a bag it would be hard to tell which would come out first.

There was a world of splendidly loyal and generous people around Gettysburg, in spite of the few conspicuous in- cidents of contemptible meanness that our soldiers found in that country. It must be remembered that a Gettysburg young woman was shot dead while bak- ing bread for wounded soldiers and at- tending to their wants in the midst of the fighting that was going on around the town.

### REMINISCENCES OF GEN. GRANT.

Reminiscences of Gen. Grant are now in order, and of particular interest is a document recently discovered by Gen. George H. Davis, first Governor of the Canal Zone. It is a report of the transit of the Isthmus of Panama by the 4th U. S. Army, 1862, when there was a severe outbreak of cholera.

The report is made to the Surgeon-General at Washington, D. C., by Surg. Charles Strippler, U. S. Army. Surg. Strippler speaks particu- larly of the efficiency of the service ren- dered by Capt. U. S. Grant, who then displayed the ready, practical methods of transacting the business in hand without regard to red tape which after- ward distinguished him. He seems to have been the only officer in the regiment who was ready to dis- regard red tape and apply com- mon-sense business methods to the difficulties confronting the require- ment. The transportation was in a muddle, the soldiers were dying from the cholera, and there was much fear that those who were not attacked would be if they were not hurried over the plague-infected territory. The con- tractor for mules for transportation failed to make good, and everything was in a sad muddle when Capt. Grant went out to see what he could do. He found a responsible party who would supply the requisite number of mules, and had them on hand bright and early the next morning, so that by 1 o'clock half of the men of the regiment were on the road across the Isthmus. By 10 o'clock the next day every man and every pound of baggage was on its way, and the transit was made with unexpected small loss.

### "TIGER" FOR YOURSELF.

The following are the election figures for the last three Presidential cam- paigns. By keeping this table for refer- ence, each man can make his own esti- mates, as the campaign progresses, as to the probable result.

Bryan ran the first time in 1896, with the following result:

For Bryan.	For McKinley.
Alabama.....11	California.....8
Arkansas.....9	Connecticut.....6
Colorado.....4	Delaware.....3
Florida.....5	Illinois.....24
Georgia.....13	Indiana.....15
Idaho.....3	Iowa.....13
Kansas.....10	Kentucky.....12
Kentucky.....10	Maine.....8
Louisiana.....8	Maryland.....8
Mississippi.....9	Massachusetts.....15
Missouri.....17	Michigan.....14
Montana.....3	Minnesota.....9
Nevada.....3	Nebraska.....4
New Hampshire.....4	New Jersey.....10
New York.....36	New York.....36
North Carolina.....11	North Dakota.....3
Ohio.....12	Ohio.....12
South Carolina.....12	South Dakota.....3
Tennessee.....12	Tennessee.....12
Texas.....15	Rhode Island.....4
Utah.....3	Rhode Island.....4
Virginia.....12	Utah.....3
Washington.....4	West Virginia.....15
Wisconsin.....12	Wisconsin.....12
Wyoming.....3	Wyoming.....3
Total.....176	Total.....271

Republican plurality on popular vote, 502,555.

Four years later, in 1900, Mr. Bryan made a poorer showing in the electoral vote, as follows:

For Bryan.	For McKinley.
Alabama.....11	California.....9
Arkansas.....9	Connecticut.....6
Colorado.....4	Delaware.....3
Florida.....5	Illinois.....24
Georgia.....13	Indiana.....15
Idaho.....3	Iowa.....13
Kansas.....10	Kentucky.....12
Kentucky.....10	Maine.....8
Louisiana.....8	Maryland.....8
Mississippi.....9	Massachusetts.....15
Missouri.....17	Michigan.....14
Montana.....3	Minnesota.....9
Nevada.....3	Nebraska.....4
New Hampshire.....4	New Jersey.....10
New York.....36	New York.....36
North Carolina.....11	North Dakota.....3
Ohio.....12	Ohio.....12
South Carolina.....12	South Dakota.....3
Tennessee.....12	Tennessee.....12
Texas.....15	Rhode Island.....4
Utah.....3	Rhode Island.....4
Virginia.....12	Utah.....3
Washington.....4	West Virginia.....15
Wisconsin.....12	Wisconsin.....12
Wyoming.....3	Wyoming.....3
Total.....155	Total.....292

Republican plurality on popular vote, 871,513.

The average vote in 1904 was even more decisive, as follows:

For Bryan.	For McKinley.
Alabama.....11	California.....10
Arkansas.....9	Connecticut.....6
Colorado.....4	Delaware.....3
Florida.....5	Illinois.....24
Georgia.....13	Indiana.....15
Idaho.....3	Iowa.....13
Kansas.....10	Kentucky.....12
Kentucky.....10	Maine.....8
Louisiana.....8	Maryland.....8
Mississippi.....9	Massachusetts.....15
Missouri.....17	Michigan.....14
Montana.....3	Minnesota.....9
Nevada.....3	Nebraska.....4
New Hampshire.....4	New Jersey.....10
New York.....36	New York.....36
North Carolina.....11	North Dakota.....3
Ohio.....12	Ohio.....12
South Carolina.....12	South Dakota.....3
Tennessee.....12	Tennessee.....12
Texas.....15	Rhode Island.....4
Utah.....3	Rhode Island.....4
Virginia.....12	Utah.....3
Washington.....4	West Virginia.....15
Wisconsin.....12	Wisconsin.....12
Wyoming.....3	Wyoming.....3
Total.....149	Total.....336

Republican plurality on popular vote, 2,545,515.

To the above table must now be added Oklahoma, with seven electoral votes.

The Electoral College has now 432 votes, making 242 necessary to a choice. Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia are conceded as certain for Bryan. This will give him 106 "sure" votes.

He will need 136 more votes to be elected. Will he get them? If so, where?

Judge J. Wheeler McGee, of the Louisiana police court, has ordered the clerk to omit "so help me God" when swearing witnesses. The Judge holds that this formula is repeated so often each day and is taken with so little thought that it shocks him as being irreverent. This raises the question whether the manner of administering the oath does not need more reforma- tion than anything else. The listless unimpressive way in which clerks of courts swear witnesses is in the highest degree reprehensible and should re- ceive the attention of the Judges. Cer- tainly, if the testimony of a witness is important in a case it is important that he should be impressed with the solemn duty of telling the truth, and the clerk who administers the oath should be fully alive to the duty he is performing. Most, if not all, clerks mumble the oath over in a slack, twisted, lifeless way as if they were ashamed to put any real meaning into the solemn words with which a wit- ness is adjured to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Clerks seem ashamed to show any feel- ing beyond the dryest formality. This should not be. As officers of the court it is as incumbent upon them to main- tain the dignity and impressiveness of the court as upon anyone else, and as the oath is an most essential part of that dignity and solemnity it should be administered with as much earnest- ness and fervor as any part of the im- portant proceedings. Probably if the clerks would recite the oath as if they really meant it, it would do much to- ward the repression of perjury, which is so much complained of.

The English are surprised to find that a much larger proportion of the old age pensions go to Ireland than to either of the other Three Kingdoms. They are wondering if five shillings a week (\$1.25) is not a temptation to Irishmen to overstate their ages. But what reason is there for assuming that Irishmen are more naturally liars than Englishmen, Welshmen and Scotch- men?

### FRENCH MISPELLING.

It is generally believed that we are the only people of the world who can- not spell our own language. All of the other countries have made much better progress toward a simple and scientific spelling than we have. The Germans, Italians, Spanish and Portu- guese have absolutely phonetic spellings, so that their children do not have to give the labor and learn to learn to spell that ours are subjected to. While the French spelling seems as absurd and inadequate as our own, yet it has been reduced to rules, and the silent and useless letters have some system about them which makes French spell- ing very much easier to learn than our own. No living man or woman can spell the English language. Most peo- ple can spell the few thousand words that they use in ordinary writing with fair accuracy, but it has cost an im- mense amount of labor to acquire this accomplishment. It now develops that the French are almost as badly off as we are, and that no man, not even the educated, can spell the language. This was brought to light the other day when a short letter of Napoleon III. sold at auction at a very high price on account of three misspelled words. This led to inquiry, when it appeared that in 1868 the Minister of Education had a great deal of fun out of the whole Imperial Court by dictating letters. It was found that not one in the distin- guished company could spell correctly.

In one letter the Empress Eugenie misspelled 90 words. Even that august body, the French Academy, which has the care of the French language and its orthography for particularly its own, sins as badly as less pretentious people. Letters have been found from Renan and others of the "immortal 40" which contain serious orthographical mis- takes. These letters as fast as discov- ered are bought up by friends of the Academy and destroyed, so as to not reflect upon the high reputation of that distinguished body. All this is strong argument for our following the exam- ple of the Germans, Italians and Span- iards and making our spelling abso- lutely phonetic, so as to do away with the labor of learning to spell. This effort can be turned to much better advantage than that of learning the foolish quirks and catches which disfig- ure our system of orthography.

Talk about passing the lemons. Hearst surely handed them out liber- ally to Gompers, in response to the lat- ter's appeal to support Bryan. Hearst seemed to have been waiting for some- body to ask him to support Bryan, and this is the way he dished it out:

"I do not think the path of patri- otism lies in supporting a discredited and decadent old party, which has neither conscientious conviction nor honest in- tention, or in endorsing chameleon can- didates who change the color of their political opinion with every varying hue of opportunism."

"I do not think the best benefit of laboring men lies in supporting that old party, because of a sop of false promises, when the performance of that party, while in power, did more to injure labor than all the injunctions ever issued before or since."

"I have lost faith in the empty pro- fessions of an unregenerate Democracy. In the sincerity, and even in the integrity of its leaders."

"I do not consider it patriotism to pretend to support that which, as a citizen, I distrust and distrust, and I earnestly hope the Independence Party will give me an opportunity to vote for candidates that are both able and honest, and for a declaration of principles that is both sound and sincere."

One of Mark Twain's funny stories is about a sacred panorama on exhibition in a little Western town being suddenly deprived of its musician, and having to pick up a drunken pianist to supply his place. He was told what the scenes were, and to pick out something ap- propriate for each one. The man gath- ered in made consternation for the de- vot and fun for the wicked by select- ing things ribaldly inappropriate. For example, when it came to the picture of the "Savior Walking on the Sea" he played "A Life on the Ocean Wave," and at the "